

HIGH QUALITY, COST-EFFECTIVE FILM-TO-VIDEO CONVERTER FOR
HIGH DEFINITION TELEVISION

TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

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The present invention is directed, in general, to video signal conversion and, more specifically, to motion compensated field rate up-conversion of film material for high definition display.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

With the advent of broadcasting in accordance with Advanced Television Systems Committee (ATSC) digital television (DTV) standards, particularly high definition television (HDTV), the need for displaying film material on high definition television receivers arises. The field rate--the number of full-field images or frames per second, expressed in Hertz (Hz)--for high definition television is generally at least 50-60 Hz and up to 100-120 Hz. However, for historical electro-mechanical reasons, motion picture cameras employed in creating film material have conventionally operated at a capture rate of 24 frames per second. While modern motion picture cameras have been

improved, much film exists which was recorded at that previous standard capture rate. Moreover, film captured at 24 Hz provides, when transferred to high definition resolution, comparable quality to high definition cameras, eliminating any incentive for film production companies to discontinue use of traditional cameras in favor of purchasing high definition cameras.

Conversion of film material to higher display field rates is generally performed by simple field repetition, utilizing known 3:2 pull-down or 2:2 pull-down techniques. However, such field rate up-conversion by simple field repetition results in each movement or motion phase (i.e., frame) being displayed multiple times, with moving objects appearing slightly displaced from their expected space-time position in the repeated motion phases. This results in motion blurring for slow object movement and motion jerkiness for fast object movement.

To improve the motion portrayal of up-converted film material, the number of motion phases must be increased. Motion-compensated up-conversion techniques have been developed for this general purpose in up-converting film material to standard definition (SD) television. See, for example, G. de Haan et al, "IC for Motion Compensated De-interlacing, Noise Reduction, and Picture Rate Conversion,"

International Conference on Consumer Electronics (ICEE)
1999, pp. 212-213 and O.A. Ojo and G. de Haan, "Robust
Motion-Compensated Video Up-Conversion," *IEEE Tr. On*
Consumer Electronics, vol. 43 no. 4 pp. 1045-1056 (November
1997).

In addition to higher frame rates, high definition
television also employs image sizes which are four to six
times greater than either film or standard definition
television material. Therefore, for high definition
television, the memory size and memory bandwidth
requirements of motion estimation are four to six times
greater than corresponding requirements for standard
definition material due to the higher pixel resolution.
These requirements pose a feasibility problem for consumer
solutions.

There is, therefore, a need in the art for an improved
film-to-video motion compensation technique for up-
converting film material to high definition television.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

To address the above-discussed deficiencies of the prior art, it is a primary object of the present invention to provide, for use in a video receiver, a video converter system in which high definition video signals are pre-filtered and down-sampled to standard definition picture sizes. Standard definition motion estimators employed for field rate up-conversion are then utilized to estimate motion vectors for the standard definition pictures. The resulting motion vectors are scaled and post-processed for motion smoothness for use in motion compensated up-conversion of the field rate for the high definition pictures. The associated memory size and bandwidth requirements and overall cost render consumer electronics implementations for motion compensated field rate up-conversion of film material to high definition video commercially viable while preserving picture quality.

The foregoing has outlined rather broadly the features and technical advantages of the present invention so that those skilled in the art may better understand the detailed description of the invention that follows. Additional features and advantages of the invention will be described hereinafter that form the subject of the claims of the

invention. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that they may readily use the conception and the specific embodiment disclosed as a basis for modifying or designing other structures for carrying out the same purposes of the present invention. Those skilled in the art will also realize that such equivalent constructions do not depart from the spirit and scope of the invention in its broadest form.

Before undertaking the DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION below, it may be advantageous to set forth definitions of certain words or phrases used throughout this patent document: the terms "include" and "comprise," as well as derivatives thereof, mean inclusion without limitation; the term "or" is inclusive, meaning and/or; the phrases "associated with" and "associated therewith," as well as derivatives thereof, may mean to include, be included within, interconnect with, contain, be contained within, connect to or with, couple to or with, be communicable with, cooperate with, interleave, juxtapose, be proximate to, be bound to or with, have, have a property of, or the like; and the term "controller" means any device, system or part thereof that controls at least one operation, whether such a device is implemented in hardware, firmware, software or some combination of at

least two of the same. It should be noted that the functionality associated with any particular controller may be centralized or distributed, whether locally or remotely. Definitions for certain words and phrases are provided throughout this patent document, and those of ordinary skill in the art will understand that such definitions apply in many, if not most, instances to prior as well as future uses of such defined words and phrases.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

For a more complete understanding of the present invention, and the advantages thereof, reference is now made to the following descriptions taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein like numbers designate like objects, and in which:

FIGURE 1 depicts a video system employing improved motion compensation of film material up-converted for high definition television display according to one embodiment of the present invention;

FIGURE 2 depicts in greater detail a film to high definition video converter system according to one embodiment of the present invention; and

FIGURE 3 illustrates motion compensation using the neighboring correlation for a film to high definition video converter system according to one embodiment of the present invention; and

FIGURE 4 is a high level flow chart for a process of film to high definition video conversion according to one embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

FIGURES 1 through 4, discussed below, and the various
embodiments used to describe the principles of the present
invention in this patent document are by way of
illustration only and should not be construed in any way to
limit the scope of the invention. Those skilled in the art
will understand that the principles of the present
invention may be implemented in any suitably arranged
device.

FIGURE 1 depicts a video system employing improved
motion compensation of film material up-converted for high
definition television display according to one embodiment
of the present invention. System 100 includes a video
receiver 101, which in the exemplary embodiment is a high
definition digital television (HDTV) receiver receiving
either terrestrial, satellite or cable broadcasts.
Alternatively, however, receiver 101 may be an intermediate
transceiver or any other device employed to receive or
transceive video signals, as, for example, a transceiver
retransmitting video information for reception by a high
definition television. In any embodiment, receiver 101
includes a motion compensation mechanism as described in
further detail below.

Receiver 101 includes an input 102 for receiving video signals and may optionally include an output 103 for transmitting video signals to another device. In the exemplary embodiment, receiver 101 includes a high definition television display 104 upon which images rendered or otherwise generated according the improved motion compensation technique of the present invention are displayed.

Those skilled in the art will perceive that FIGURE 1 does not explicitly depict all components within the high definition television receiver of the exemplary embodiment. Only so much of the commonly known construction and operation of a high definition television receiver and the components therein as are unique to the present invention and/or required for an understanding of the present invention are shown and described herein.

FIGURE 2 depicts in greater detail a film to high definition video converter system according to one embodiment of the present invention. Video converter system 200 is implemented within video receiver 101 and includes inputs 102a and 102b for receiving standard definition and high definition video signals, respectively. High definition video signals received on input 102b, while having the increased image resolution required for high

definition displays, still requires field rate up-conversion for high definition display. Video converter system 200 also includes standard definition and high definition outputs 103a and 103b, respectively.

5 In the present invention, rather than perform motion estimation on full-size high definition images, the motion compensation processing is performed on downscaled images. This reduces the complexity and memory requirements while increasing the motion range which may be accommodated
10 utilizing existing motion estimators for standard definition resolution signals.

A multiplexer 201 within video converter system 200 allows either standard definition or high definition video signals to be selected from the inputs 102a-102b for
15 processing, depending upon availability and output needs. Another portion (not shown) of video receiver 101 may perform spatial resolution up-conversion to generate the high definition fields. When high definition video signals are selected, the frames are first converted to standard
20 definition resolution by down-conversion or sub-sampling, performed by pre-filter and down-sample unit 202.

The down-sampling performed by unit 202 may employ a down-sampling factor which varies for different high definition size sequences (e.g., a down-sampling factor of

two in both the vertical and horizontal dimensions for a 1440 X 1080 size picture and a down-sampling factor either of three in both the horizontal and vertical dimensions or of three in the horizontal dimension and two in the vertical dimension for a 1920 X 1080 size picture). Pre-filtering is performed prior to down-sampling within unit 202 to prevent aliasing artifacts. Down-sampling of the pre-filtered content by a factor of 2 or 3 in both directions may then be performed based upon the following equations:

If (H_size > 1440 and H_size <= 2160) or (V_size > 1152 and V_size <= 1728)
downsample factor = 3
else if (H_size > 720) or (V_size > 576)
downsample factor = 2
else downsample factor = 1 {no downsampling required; standard definition picture}

where *H_size* is the number of pixels per line and *V_size* is the number of lines per frame. Pictures larger than 2160 X 1728 require a downsample factor of 4 or more, not implemented in the exemplary embodiment.

An existing standard definition motion estimator 203, such as Philips Semiconductor IC SAA4992 (which also provides motion compensated de-interlacing, noise

reduction, and picture rate conversion for standard definition video signals), is then utilized to generate motion vectors on the down-sampled standard definition size frames, preferably in a motion vector overlay mode where the motion vectors are overlaid on the picture as color data for extraction without additional functionality. Motion compensated de-interlacing, noise reduction, and picture rate conversion may also be performed by motion estimator 203.

The standard definition motion vectors generated by motion estimator 203 are then scaled to high definition velocity by:

$$mvx_{HD}[(downsample\ factor) \times i, (downsample\ factor) \times j] = (downsample\ factor) \times mvx(I, j)$$

$$mvy_{HD}[(downsample\ factor) \times i, (downsample\ factor) \times j] = (downsample\ factor) \times mvy(I, j).$$

It may be seen that both the velocity (magnitude) and the position of the motion vectors is scaled, such that a motion vector application to a block of 2 X 2 pixels in a standard definition picture will be applicable to a block of (downsample factor x 2) X (downsample factor x 2) pixels. Thus if the downsample factor is 2, the standard definition motion vectors for blocks of 2 X 2 pixels are scaled, when employed for high definition pixels, to four

times the size of the standard definition pictures such that the same motion vectors relate to 4 X 4 blocks of pixels.

Scaling results in a loss of accuracy of the motion vectors. For example, motion vectors generated by the SAA4992 integrated circuit motion estimator are 0.25 pixel accurate. After scaling by a factor of 2, the motion vectors are nominally 0.5 pixel accurate, although smoothing during pre-filtering and downsampling causes the true accuracy to be less accurate. The scaled motion vectors are therefore not very reliable, particularly at edges.

The scaled motion vectors are therefore post-processed by unit 204. Post-processing is required to make the scaled motion vectors suitable for high definition resolution. A large quantization factor such as that described above (motion vectors for 2 X 2 blocks employed for 4 X 4 blocks) can cause annoying artifacts, particularly at object boundaries within the pictures. Post-processing is thus required for motion smoothness, to refine the standard definition global velocity of the pixels within the block to local velocity.

Following refinement of scaled standard definition motion vectors, high definition motion compensation is

performed within up-conversion unit 205. A popular method of up-conversion is averaging, in which, given a frame, a field, and the associated motion vectors, motion-compensated pixels from the frame and the field are averaged. This method is simple and efficient if the motion vectors are accurate, such that motion compensated pixel values for the frame and the field are the same. Otherwise, differences between motion compensated pixel values for the frame and the field will result in blurring or the picture when averaging is performed.

Averaging is useful in situations such as high motion areas since, if good motion compensation cannot be performed, averaging will mask the wrong motion vector within the picture by averaging the erroneous compensation, simultaneously blurring the picture. Since the subject region is fast-moving, the eye will not be able to perceive minute detail in any event. However, such blurring can become unacceptable in slow moving areas. Accordingly, averaging is employed: if the motion compensated pixel from the frame is close to the motion compensated pixel from the field, in which case accuracy of the motion vector may be assumed; or if the motion vectors have high velocity in a given region, with the particular area moving rapidly over consecutive frames.

FIGURE 3 illustrates motion compensation using the neighboring correlation for a film to high definition video converter system according to one embodiment of the present invention. To avoid blurring of the picture without requiring additional motion estimation, neighboring correlation is employed for motion compensation. Appropriately scaled motion vectors generated based on the standard definition picture, a (previous) high definition frame A at time T, a (next) high definition field B at time T+1, and the causal region of the motion compensated field (pixels A1-A5 and corresponding pixels B1-B5) are all available to perform motion compensation in generating an intervening, motion compensated high definition field C at time $T+\frac{1}{2}$.

As previously noted, the scaled motion vectors are globally accurate but not accurate to 0.5 pixel or less; instead, the scaled motion vectors may only be accurate to one or two pixels, which means that edges will be blurred when motion compensation is performed using averaging. The blurring may be avoided, however, by utilizing only one of (a) the frame A motion compensated pixel, and (b) the field B motion compensated pixel rather than averaging the two.

Consider pixel C4 in field C, and the problem of finding an appropriate value for that pixel. Pixel A4 in

frame A is the pixel corresponding to the motion compensated pixel C4 and pixel B4 is the motion compensated pixel in field B corresponding to pixel C4. If pixels A4 and B4 are averaged:

$$C4 = \frac{A4 + B4}{2}$$

If A4 and B4 are very different, meaning that the either the motion vector is inaccurate or a region is covered or uncovered by the motion at that pixel, averaging should be avoided and only one of the two pixels A4 and B4 (rather than both) should be employed for motion compensation--that is, $C4=A4$ or $C4=B4$. The selection of A4 or B4 is made on the basis of correlation between neighbors of pixel C4 and corresponding neighbors of pixels A4 and B4. If casual neighbors of pixel C4 match the counterpart neighbors of pixel A4, the value of pixel A4 is selected as the value of pixel C4; if not, the neighbors of pixel B4 are compared to the neighbors of pixel B4 and, if matching within a certain limit, the value of pixel B4 is selected as the value of pixel C4:

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if (A_correlation < threshold)
    C4 = A4
else if (B_correlation < threshold)
    C4 = B4
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where $A_correlation = |(A1-C1)| + |(A2-C2)| + |(A3-C3)|$
 $+ |(A5-C5)|$,

and $B_correlation = |(B1-C1)| + |(B2-C2)| + |(B3-C3)| +$
 $|B5-C5)|$.

5 The use of neighboring pixels from field C which are
already motion compensated helps verify that the pixel
value from the correct frame/field is being utilized. Much
of the blurring resulting from averaging is eliminated,
giving a sharp motion compensated image. In the case of
10 regions being covered or uncovered, this method of motion
compensation allows the better pixel value of the two
available to be selected, improving the covered or
uncovered regions.

15 FIGURE 4 is a high level flow chart for a process of
film to high definition video conversion according to one
embodiment of the present invention. The process 400
begins with a video signal being received for field rate
up-conversion (step 401). If the received video signal is
at a high definition spatial resolution or size, the
20 received field is first pre-filtered and down-sampled to
standard definition spatial resolution (step 402).

Motion estimation on the down-sample, standard
definition video field in accordance with the known art is
then performed (step 403), and the resulting motion vectors

are then scaled and post-processed for use in field rate up-conversion of high definition video fields (step 404). The field rate for high definition video fields is then up-converted with motion compensation utilizing the scaled, post-processed motion vectors (step 405). The process continues iteratively until the video signal is lost or otherwise terminated.

The present invention provides cost-effective improvement to motion portrayal of film material up-converted for high definition display. Refinement of motion vectors estimated on down-sampled standard definition fields for use in field rate up-conversion of high definition fields provides better picture quality--in particular, preserving more sharpness--than is obtained using traditional methods.

It is important to note that while the present invention has been described in the context of a fully functional video receiver, those skilled in the art will appreciate that at least portions of the mechanism of the present invention are capable of being distributed in the form of a machine usable medium containing instructions in a variety of forms, and that the present invention applies equally regardless of the particular type of signal bearing medium utilized to actually carry out the distribution. Examples of machine usable mediums include: nonvolatile,

hard-coded type mediums such as read only memories (ROMs) or erasable, electrically programmable read only memories (EEPROMs), recordable type mediums such as floppy disks, hard disk drives and compact disc read only memories (CD-ROMs) or digital versatile discs (DVDs), and transmission type mediums such as digital and analog communication links.

Although the present invention has been described in detail, those skilled in the art will understand that various changes, substitutions, variations, enhancements, nuances, gradations, lesser forms, alterations, revisions, improvements and knock-offs of the invention disclosed herein may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention in its broadest form.